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# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1953

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953

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(*Chairman of the Council*)
,, Mrs. B. E. WALKER
,, W. WALTON

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Medical Officer of Health:**

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

**Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:**

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1/2/53).

**Sanitary Inspectors:**

L. VICKERS,
M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.I.Certs., F.I. & Smoke
G. BENNETT, M.S.I.A., Cert.M.&F.I.
E. FROST, M.S.I.A., Cert.M.&F.I.

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# WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1953*

**To the Chairman and Members of the Wortley Rural District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

This report, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, is prepared on similar lines to those of recent previous years. From time to time Medical Officers of Health are asked to comment particularly on certain aspects of the Health Services, but in the main the services specified are those administered by the Local Health Authority. This, in your case, is the County Council. There are occasionally other matters which are administered by the District Councils on which slight elaboration of comment is requested. These are mainly Water Supplies, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Hygiene in the Preparation of Food and Health Education. In the relevant sections of this document I have added comment where necessary.

As has been my custom, I am including in this report some information, principally statistical, concerning the services provided by the Local Health Authority within the district. There must be the closest co-operation between the District Councils and Local Health Authorities, and in the West Riding this close liaison has been in operation since the inception of the Divisional Scheme for the Preventive Medical Services. I consider that it must be of real interest to you to have some knowledge of the extent of the Local Health Authority's services within the district.

Commenting briefly on the Vital Statistics of the district for the year under review, it is noticed that the Birth Rate has declined a little compared with the figure for 1952. The Crude Birth Rate is 13·2 per 1,000 of the civilian population, and coincidentally the Area Comparability Factor is 1·00 which, when applied, gives a corrected Birth Rate of the same figure. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 15·5; for the Administrative County of the West Riding 15·7; and the average for the Rural Districts within the Aministrative County of the West Riding 16·6. Still-Births showed a slight increase compared with the previous year which was, as you will remember, a very low figure. Notwithstanding the slight increase in this rate, the figure still compares favourably with those for the rest of the country and for the Administrative County of the West Riding. The Crude Death Rate of 9·28 per 1,000 of the civilian population is slightly higher than that for the previous year, but it is still more favourable than the figure for England and Wales, at 11·4. It is also better than the rate for the Administrative County of the West Riding, at 11·6 and practically equals the average for the Rural Districts within the Administrative County. On application of the Areal Comparability Factor we arrive at a corrected Death Rate of 9·6. Briefly looking at the statistics of deaths it can be seen that 40% of the total number were due to diseases of the heart and circulation; 17% of the total were due to malignant disease in some form or another, whilst approximately 10% were due to diseases of the respiratory system.

A very unhappy feature of the statistics is the relatively high incidence of deaths from accidents. Approximately 4·5% of the total number of deaths in the district were attributed to some form of accident, either road accidents or accidents in the home. There were 4 motor vehicle accidents, all male, ages ranging from 28 to 73 years. There were 8 accidents in the home, involving 6 females and 2 males. Two of these cases were in the late 60's, one in the late 70's, 4 in the 80's and one over 90. The most recent statistics concerning accidents in the home indicate that approximately 15% to 20% of the cases occurred in children under the age of 5 years, and 65% to 70% in people over 65 years. This, undoubtedly, is due to the child

not really understanding domestic fitments, and a young child just does not know. How necessary it is that parents and guardians of children should watch them, and take no risks. In the case of the elderly people it is, in all probability, due to lack of adult care and the fact that old people are limited in their activities. Whilst we have been fortunate in that we have had no young deaths from accidents, we have no means of knowing how many accidents did occur involving injury which was not fatal. Similarly, with regard to the elderly people, we have, again, no statistics of the number of home accidents which did not result in death, but I am sure that there must have been some.

The other fatal accidents which occurred during the year were accidents at work and, in three cases, fatal accidents took place in one of the larger Hospitals within the district as a result of falls in elderly patients.

It is our duty to concern ourselves with preventive measures in connection with accidents, both on the road and in the home. The Council is to be congratulated upon the contribution its Road Safety Committee is making towards the prevention of accidents on the highway. It would be of similar benefit to the district if a corresponding Committee composed of interested parties, with Council recognition, could be convened to meet together from time to time and endeavour to increase the propaganda in respect of accidents in the home. I am certain that the Medical Officer of Health and his staff must be involved in the preparation of any scheme in the prevention of domestic accidents which, after all, is Preventive Medicine.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is always an important index of the trend of the health of the district - at least I consider it such. On looking at the Infantile Death Rates over the last 5 years, one sees that the decline which began after 1950 has halted again, and the figure for the district for 1953 is in the middle thirties, at 34·9 per 1,000 live births. This is a much worse figure than that for the rest of the Country, for the Administrative County of the West Riding, and is also

a little less favourable than that for the average of Rural Districts within the West Riding. I always feel that one of the most important aspects of the Preventive Medical Services is the effort made to reduce Infantile Mortality. Compared to the appalling rates which were accepted as inevitable a matter of 50/60 years ago, the rates today are small; in fact the rate for the Country generally has never been so low. It is unfortunate that so many babies die before they reach the age of 1 year. On looking at the table one finds that of the total number of 21 such deaths, 11 were due to premature birth and 6 to congenital and wasting diseases. Each of the remaining 4 Infantile Deaths was, in my opinion, preventable. There are 2 deaths due to ill defined causes which might, or might not be preventable. Certainly, deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia are eminently preventable, for such diseases of the upper respiratory tract are infections to which these young children should not be exposed.

The relatively high rate of Infantile Deaths due to prematurity immediately prompts one to consider what Ante-Natal care is available. I would like to think that every expectant mother receives all the continual routine supervision which is required during the period of her pregnancy. In the district facilities are available for looking after the premature baby. The Local Health Authority has provided a Sorrento Cot, completely equipped, which can be taken to the patient's home. There are Midwives and Health Visitors specially trained in the care of premature babies and who can be called in to assist. There is also the patient's own Doctor for the medical advice, and he can, if required, have the services of a Paediatrician to assist him with the medical care of the child.

I do not wish to comment very much here on that section of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances. This section was prepared by Mr. Vickers, and comments are already included in the document. I might emphasise, however, when dealing with Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, that there are still places such as Bradfield, Dungworth and Howbrook which are not yet sewered. It will not be easy to do this and one can offer very little advice on the subject. I am quite satisfied that

the public health is safeguarded in each of those areas, and my staff are ever watchful of any possible public health nuisance becoming evident. Of the total number of 12,801 houses, only 1,225 are not connected to a sewer, for the simple reason that there is no sewer within a reasonable distance. This state of affairs is very good indeed for a Rural District. Whilst talking about Sewerage and Sewage Disposal one must mention here, too, the question of the Wharncliffe Side Sewage Disposal Works, which are quite inadequate to deal with the increased demands of the large numbers of new houses in the district. It is necessary that there should be as little delay as possible in the construction of a more adequate Sewage Disposal Plant.

In dealing with Water Supplies we find that of the 12,801 houses, 12,362 are on a public supply. Attempts are being made to extend the Sheffield Corporation's supply to small groups of houses, but it is obvious that owing to the situation of some groups, and the topography of the district, a supply from the recognised suppliers is well nigh impossible. Those who are without this main supply are provided by water locally impounded and distributed. Naturally people who have to use it do feel apprehensive at times about its quality, but test samples were taken in many instances and satisfactory reports were obtained. Altogether 160 samples of water from the district were submitted for examination, of which 38 only were found to be unsatisfactory, and of those 38, few refer to those private supplies; in fact the majority of them refer to the Hallbroom supply. You will remember, of course, that I reported upon the unfavourable water sampling reports from this supply, and it has been decided to institute a scheme for efficient chlorination of the Hallbroom public supply. This, too, is a matter which requires urgent attention.

In concluding my report I would like, once again, to say how grateful I am to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and help extended to me during the year. At the same time I would like to offer my grateful thanks to the Clerk to the Council, Mr.

Kelly, for his helpful and timely advice on numerous occasions. To the members of his staff, and the staff of other Departments I wish to extend my thanks for their general co-operation in the work of the Department. I must also pay my tribute here to the sterling worth of Mr. Vickers and his staff in the Health Department. Their loyal devotion to the work of the Department and their willingness at all times to carry out the many and varied duties demanded of them so efficiently and conscientiously, has been a continued happy feature of the Departmental work. The year 1953 was much easier for me in that I had the very able services of the Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, Dr. J. J. Smith. Dr. Smith has had a long and varied experience in the practice of medicine and in the Public Health Department, both clinically and administratively, and I am indeed grateful to her for the help she has been to me throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,
Medical Officer of Health.

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## DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes:- Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :—

| Parish | Acreage | Number of Houses |
|---|---|---|
| Ecclesfield ... ... | 6,147 | 8,850 |
| Bradfield ... ... | 35,134 | 3,166 |
| Tankersley ... ... | 2,436 | 600 |
| Wortley ... ... | 4,980 | 185 |
| Total ... | 48,697 | 12,801 |

The Rateable Value of the district is £250,878, while the product of a penny rate is £1,009/6/8d. as at 1st April, 1953.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.** The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 45,450. This is a decrease of 260 compared with the 1952 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharncliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,296. The nett population of the district would thus be 43,154.

**Births.** There were 601 live births registered in the district during 1953. Of these 326 were males and 275 females. This number is 76 less than for 1952. There were 12 illegitimate births, 7 males and 5 females.

**Still-Births.** During the year there were 13 still-births, 5 males and 8 females. This was 8 more than in 1952.

**Deaths.** During 1953, 422 deaths, 213 males and 209 females, were attributed to the district, 50 more than for the year 1952.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

## RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

### LIVE BIRTHS

| Year | England and Wales | 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London | 160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census) | London Administrative County | Wortley R.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 17.5 | 13.2 |
| 1952 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 17.6 | 14.8 |
| 1951 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 15.2 |
| 1950 | 15.8 | 17.6 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 15.5 |
| 1949 | 16.7 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 16.4 |

### STILL-BIRTHS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.28 |
| 1952 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.11 |
| 1951 | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.28 |
| 1950 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.24 |
| 1949 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.41 |

### DEATHS (CRUDE DEATH RATES)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 9.28 |
| 1952 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 8.13 |
| 1951 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 9.21 |
| 1950 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 8.7 |
| 1949 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 8.8 |

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Infective Diseases.** | | | |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ... ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| ,, (Non-Respiratory) | — | 1 | 1 |
| Other Infective Diseases ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Cancer.** | | | |
| Stomach ... ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Lung - Bronchus ... ... ... | 7 | — | 7 |
| Breast ... ... ... ... ... | — | 11 | 11 |
| Uterus ... ... ... ... | — | 5 | 5 |
| Other Sites, including Leukaemia ... | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| **Diabetes** ... ... ... ... ... | — | 2 | 2 |
| **Vascular Disease of Nervous System** | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| **Circulatory System.** | | | |
| Coronary Disease ... ... ... | 32 | 18 | 50 |
| Hypertension with Heart Disease ... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Other Heart Diseases ... ... ... | 43 | 45 | 88 |
| Other Circulatory Diseases ... | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| **Respiratory System.** | | | |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... ... | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... ... | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Other Respiratory Diseases ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| **Influenza** ... ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| **Digestive System.** | | | |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| Gastritis and Enteritis ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| **Genito-Urinary System.** | | | |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| **Infant Deaths.** | | | |
| Congenital Malformations ... ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| **Violence.** | | | |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| Suicide ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| All Other Accidents ... ... ... | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| **Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases** | 15 | 21 | 36 |

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

| Age Group | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 23 | 26 | 22 | 16 | 21 |
| 1 to 2 years | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 to 5 years | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| 5 to 15 years | 2 | 4 | 5 | — | 1 |
| 15 to 25 years | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 25 to 45 years | 33 | 17 | 32 | 23 | 28 |
| 45 to 65 years | 86 | 76 | 80 | 90 | 109 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 223 | 229 | 272 | 234 | 257 |
| Totals | 379 | 360 | 417 | 372 | 422 |

**Infantile Mortality.** There were 21 Infant Deaths during 1953 (12 males and 9 females), including 1 female illegitimate, equivalent to a rate of 34·9 per 1,000 related Live Births.

## DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

### Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

| Year | England and Wales | 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London | 160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census) | London Administrative County | Wortley R.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 | 26.8 | 30.8 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 34.9 |
| 1952 | 27.6 | 31.2 | 25.8 | 23.8 | 23.6 |
| 1951 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 26 | 32 |
| 1950 | 30 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 41 |
| 1949 | 32 | 37 | 30 | 29 | 32 |

# TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE OF INFANTILE DEATHS

| Cause of Death | Under 1 week | 1 to 2 weeks | 2 to 3 weeks | 3 to 4 weeks | Total under 4 weeks | 1 to 3 months | 3 to 6 months | 6 to 9 months | 9 to 12 months | Total under 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prematurity ..... ..... | 10 | 1 | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Congenital and Wasting Diseases ..... ..... | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 6 |
| Pneumonia & Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..... | 1 | — — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total ..... ..... | 14 | 2 | — | — | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 21 |
| 1952..... ..... ..... | 13 | 1 | — | — | 14 | 2 | — | — | — | 16 |
| 1951..... ..... ..... | 11 | — | — | 1 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| 1950..... ..... ..... | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | — | 7 | 5 | — | 26 |
| 1949..... ..... ..... | 9 | 3 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 23 |
| 1948..... ..... ..... | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | 4 | — | 5 | 1 | 20 |

**Maternal Mortality.** There were no maternal deaths recorded during the year.

**Epidemic Diseases.** The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table.

| DISEASE | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Diptheria ..... ..... ..... ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough ..... ..... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infections ..... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ..... ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Infective Encephalitis ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilitic Diseases ..... ..... | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Poliomyelitis ..... ..... ..... | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Acute Infective Hepatitis ..... | — | 1 | — | — | — |

**Inquests.** Inquests were held on 16 occasions and in 72 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.** During the year 904 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

| DISEASE | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | Corrected Figure 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever ..... | 163 | 53 | 38 | 69 | 127 | 127 |
| Diphtheria ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ..... | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Pneumonia ..... | 46 | 38 | 47 | 65 | 61 | 61 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections ..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Dysentery ..... | 1 | 49 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Erysipelas ..... | 6 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Measles ..... | 555 | 761 | 503 | 528 | 504 | 504 |
| Whooping Cough ..... | 16 | 276 | 97 | 158 | 174 | 174 |
| Para-Typhoid Fever ..... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Typhoid Fever ..... | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Poliomyelitis ..... | 26 | 10 | 9 | 6 | — | — |
| Food Poisoning ..... | 5 | 229 | 5 | 21 | 13 | 13 |

# ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(After correction of Notification.)

| DISEASE | England and Wales | 160 Smaller Towns | **Wortley R.D.** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever | 1.39 | 1.44 | 2.79 |
| Diphtheria | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Para-Typhoid Fever | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Pneumonia | 0.84 | 0.76 | 1.34 |
| Measles | 12.36 | 12.32 | 11.08 |
| Whooping Cough | 3.58 | 3.38 | 3.82 |
| Erysipelas | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.22 |
| Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis — **Paralytic** | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis — **Non-Paralytic** | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 |

# DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

| DISEASE | 0–1 | 1–2 | 2–3 | 3–4 | 4–5 | 5–10 | 10–15 | 15–20 | 20–35 | 35–45 | 45–65 | 65 and over | Age Unknown | Totals | After Correction |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever ..... | — | 10 | 5 | 24 | 11 | 66 | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 127 | 127 |
| Measles ..... | 15 | 112 | 65 | 85 | 73 | 147 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 504 | 504 |
| Whooping Cough ..... | 14 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 27 | 60 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 174 | 174 |
| Pneumonia ..... | 3 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 61 | 61 |
| Erysipelas ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Dysentery ..... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Food Poisoning ..... | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 13 | 13 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Meningococcal Infection ..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Typhoid Fever ..... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Para-Typhoid Fever ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS ..... | 33 | 151 | 95 | 132 | 112 | 279 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 17 | 4 | 904 | 903 |

# RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| DISTRICT | Measles | Whooping Cough | Scarlet Fever | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Dysentery | Food Poisoning | Meningococcal Infection | Puerperal Pyrexia | Typhoid Fever | Para-Typhoid Fever |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ECCLESFIELD PARISH : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecclesfield | 12 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Chapeltown | 121 | 41 | 35 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| High Green | 91 | 49 | 24 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thorpe Hesley | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grenoside | 31 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colley | 99 | 41 | 34 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — |
| TANKERSLEY PARISH : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tankersley | 34 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Birdwell | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hoyland Common | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| WORTLEY PARISH : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wortley | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| BRADFIELD PARISH : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bradfield | 9 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Worral | 7 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oughtibridge | 27 | 8 | — | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dungworth | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stannington | 9 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Loxley | 45 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Middlewood | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Holdsworth | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hollowmeadows | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 504 | 174 | 127 | 61 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |

**Scarlet Fever.** During the year 127 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, an increase of 58 over the figure for 1952. Of this number 31 cases occurred during the first quarter and 18 during the second quarter. In the latter half of the year 78 cases were notified, the incidence being at its highest in the last quarter, when 59 cases occurred. The age group principally affected was the "5—10 years".

The attack rate for the district was 2·79, compared with a figure of 1·39 for the country generally.

**Diphtheria.** Freedom from Diphtheria was once again experienced in the district during 1953, this being the fifth year in succession that no case has occurred. This is very satisfactory.

Throughout the country generally the prevalence of Diphtheria is getting less and less. During 1953 a provisional number of 240 cases of Diphtheria were notified throughout England and Wales, with 24 deaths (which is also a provisional figure). A decade ago there were over 23,000 notifications, the number of deaths being almost 1,000.

The scheme for systematic immunisation of the child population is no doubt responsible for this great reduction in the incidence of the disease which we are experiencing now. We must, therefore, continue to keep this matter before the minds of the parents and guardians of young children, emphasising how necessary it is for their children to receive protection from Diphtheria at an early age—indeed, before their first birthday. Children should also receive a reinforcing dose of the antigen on entering school, at the age of 5 years. They may receive further treatment later in school life.

During the year under review a total of 484 children received this protective treatment. Of this number 351 were under the age of 5 years, a reduction of 93 compared with 1952. The remaining 133 were children between the ages of 5 and 15 years. Reinforcing doses of the antigen were given to 552 children.

**Measles.** During 1953, 504 cases of Measles were notified, representing an attack rate of 11·08, as against a figure of 12·36 for the rest of the country. The highest incidence of this disease occurred during the second quarter, when 231 cases were notified. Of the remaining cases, 190 occurred in the first quarter, the disease declining in the latter half of the year, when 78 cases occurred in the third quarter, and only 5 cases in the fourth quarter. A total of 147 children between the ages of 5 and 10 years were attacked by the disease.

Measles is a very highly infectious disease and can be very dangerous. In view of this it is most essential that a child who is suffering from Measles, or symptoms suggestive of Measles, should be kept isolated, and not allowed to mix with his or her companions. In some cases the necessity for isolation is completely ignored, thus encouraging the spread of infection. It is essential, therefore, that parents should call in a Doctor, who will advise them when the child is free from infection, and the importance of this is constantly being brought to the notice of the general public by the Field Workers of my Department.

**Whooping Cough.** During the year under review 174 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, 23 more than in 1952. The attack rate for the district was 3·82, as against a figure of 3·58 for England and Wales. Only 11 cases were notified during the first half of the year, but during the third quarter there was an increase, when 43 cases occurred. The increase continued towards the end of the year, 120 cases being notified in the fourth quarter. Once again the age group principally affected was the "5—10 years".

Whooping Cough, like Measles, is also very highly infectious and it, too, can be dangerous, particularly in the very young. However, in the not too distant future we anticipate a reduction in the number of cases of Whooping Cough as a result of the County Council's scheme for immunisation against this disease. This, at the present time, involves three injections at monthly intervals. The scheme does not permit the use of the combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough antigen. This means, therefore, that for a child to be immunised against both diseases a total of 5 injections is necessary, compared with 3 if the combined antigen were used. Some General

Practitioners use the combined antigen, and mothers often prefer to have their children immunised by their own Doctor, so avoiding the wearying business of submitting the child for injection on five successive monthly occasions.

The number of children immunised against Whooping Cough during 1953 was 162.

**Poliomyelitis.** We did not experience this disease in the district during the year under review. I am glad to be able to report this, for there is no doubt that the prevalence of Poliomyelitis causes a great amount of apprehension in the minds of the public, and particularly the parents and guardians of young children.

**Pneumonia.** There were 61 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, the attack rate for the district being 1·34, as against a figure of 0·84 for England and Wales. The incidence of the disease was at its highest during the first quarter, when 34 cases occurred. Of the remaining 27 cases, 16 occurred during the second quarter, 5 in the third quarter, and 6 in the last quater.

Pneumonia accounted for 17 deaths during the year under review.

**Tuberculosis.** During the year, 83 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 87 in 1952. Of these cases, 16 were notified from the larger Hospitals and Institutions in the district, which leaves a total of 67 district cases, an increase of 4 compared with the figure of last year. Of the 67 cases, 59 were Pulmonary, and 8 were Non-Pulmonary. Below I set out in tabular form the age and sex distribution and the residential distribution of the cases.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Action was, however, taken in one instance, under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, when I considered it necessary to stop the sale of milk in the district by one particular vendor. We had been informed by the Laboratory that biological examination of a sample of milk from this supplier was proved to contain Tubercle Bacilli.

## CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

| Age Groups | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Resp. | | Respiratory | | Non-Resp, | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 — 5 years | 3 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 — 15 years | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 15 — 25 years | 3 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25 — 35 years | 13 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 35 — 45 years | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 45 — 65 years | 14 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 65 years and over | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| TOTALS ..... | 47 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |

## AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD : | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Ecclesfield ... ... ... | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| High Green ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Chapeltown ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| Grenoside ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| Thorpe Hesley ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| Colley Estate ... ... ... | 12 | 14 | 1 | — |
| PARISH OF WORTLEY : | | | | |
| Wortley ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| PARISH OF BRADFIELD : | | | | |
| Oughtibridge ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Stannington ... ... ... | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Worrall ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| Wharncliffe Side ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| PARISH OF TANKERSLEY : | | | | |
| Tankersley ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... ... ... | 35 | 24 | 5 | 3 |

**Notifications of Tuberculosis received from Larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District—usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.**

| Age | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0—25 years ... ... | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 25—45 years ... ... | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 45—65 years ... ... | 7 | — | — | — |
| Over 65 years ... ... | 1 | — | — | — |
| Totals ... ... | 12 | 3 | — | 1 |

During the year, 23 cases were admitted to Sanatoria for treatment.

There remained on the Register at the end of the year 544 cases, 421 Pulmonary and 123 Non-Pulmonary.

It can be seen from the above tables that there was a slight reduction in the overall number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, and a reduction also in the number of deaths due to the disease. This decline in the death rate from Tuberculosis is the general trend throughout the country, and indicates that the energies expended by the Tuberculosis Service are beginning to show results. Every effort is made to round up contacts of cases of Tuberculosis and urge them to report to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Patients and contacts from the Wortley Rural District attend principally at the Queen's Road Chest Clinic in Sheffield. Some, however, attend at Rotherham and some at Barnsley. Each of the respective Chest Physicians is most helpful and ever ready to advise in any measure which we might adopt to limit the possible spread of infection. With the Mass Radiography Unit available, within reasonable reach of the district, we are finding that quite a large number of the population are taking advantage of the facilities so provided to have Chest X-ray.

This disease can be limited in its spread if early notification is received by the Department, and immediate round up of all contacts is made without delay. In the general field of the work, therefore, this combination of early diagnosis, investigation of contacts, and modern methods of treatment

have meant a much improved Tuberculosis outlook. It means, of course, that all sections of the service should co-operate closely in the work, and I am glad to report that in this district such co-operation exists to the full. You, as a District Council, too, have continued to play your part and have assisted me whenever I have asked for facilities for rehousing Tuberculous patients in better, or, at least, more convenient premises. I am indeed grateful for this help.

It is anticipated that in the near future a scheme will be in operation for the vaccination of certain schoolchildren with B.C.G. Vaccine as a protective measure against Tuberculosis infection. It is hoped that schoolchildren at the age of 13 plus shall be skin tested to ascertain their sensitivity to the disease, and if they require it, each shall be vaccinated. It would probably be more correct to say that the children shall be offered this vaccination, as it is a voluntary measure, and we must have the co-operation of the parents of the children concerned. I shall be able to report further on this measure at a later date.

**Food Poisoning.** There was less Food Poisoning notified during the year than in 1952, 13 cases only being brought to my notice. They occurred 3 in each of the first two quarters, 4 in the third quarter, and again 3 in the last quarter of the year. There were two outbreaks, involving 4 cases which were found to be caused by a particular organism — Sal. Typhimurium. There were also two outbreaks involving 4 cases where no cause could be found at all. In addition there were three single cases where the organism Sal. Typhimurium was identified, and two single cases where no organism was discovered. Each of those cases notified to me was thoroughly investigated but no source of the organism could be found and the disease was confined to the one household in each case. I think this is quite a good record, for whilst I do believe that there may be some cases of mild Food Poisoning which never get further than causing a mild upset, and thus never get brought to the notice of my Department, it is a fact that General Medical Practitioners are notifying cases to the Medical Officer of Health much more than they used to do.

I believe, too, that the general public are beginning to become more particular about this question of food handling.

One observes the marked interest shown by many of the public in ordinary everyday habits of food handlers. It is interesting to hear comments on the need to keep food covered from flies and other insects—how important it is not to allow dogs into certain shops, and how satisfactory it is when food is protected whilst being exposed for sale. It is encouraging, too, to hear a member of the public say that she has refused to have tea out of a cup which had a small crack in it whilst she was having a meal in a café. I am certain that this new attitude of mind towards this subject of Food Poisoning is the result of recent years of propaganda, and it would indicate that the public are beginning to learn. We must persist in our propaganda efforts. I and my field-workers take every opportunity that comes available to talk about cleanliness in the handling of food and in ordinary personal hygiene as well.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

One of the important functions of the Health Department is to teach Health Education. Many people no doubt suffer handicaps in life which might have been avoided had they had a wider knowledge of means of prevention. Good health is not necessarily being free from disease. To be really healthy means more than this. It is certainly not easy to define, but one could probably explain good health as being in that state of physical and mental health where a person is able to live his or her life to the full. It would appear that in these times through which we live the average person experiences much more emotional disturbance than his predecessors of a generation or two before. There seems to be a lot more Psychosomatic illness than was evident even two decades ago. It may be that life is more of a strain today than it used to be, and that in consequence people are prone to become patients much more readily. One has a feeling that the National Health Service Act, which has given so much security, at the same time has seemed to concentrate on treatment of disease rather than the prevention. This is a pity, for it is surely an advantage to the patient and to the economics of the Service to concentrate on the prevention of illness and accidents.

This is a difficult problem. It is not easy to teach health. It may even mean that some people should change their mode of life and many there are who resent changes from their normal routine. I find that people become interested in health matters when they are afraid of the near presence of danger, such as when Infectious Disease of a severe type visits the neighbourhood. On such occasions there is a ready response to a call for a general discussion on means of prevention or protection. Whilst we welcome this opportunity to discuss preventive measures with groups of the public, we would still welcome it much more if we had the same opportunity when the district was free from such dangers. I welcome every opportunity that comes my way to discuss health subjects with members of the public, and I and my staff do use our contact with small groups of the public in clinics and schools to encourage such discussions. I think that Health Education in its widest sense should be a regular feature in every school's curriculum, and that the Medical Officer of Health and his staff should have the opportunity of discussing with schoolchildren certain aspects of health and hygiene. I think if this were done systematically, the ultimate results would be well worth while.

## VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

I am rather afraid that since vaccination against Smallpox ceased to be compulsory there has not been the ready response, in this district, at least, to the proaganda in support of this protective measure. The disease is endemic in some countries, and bearing in mind the fact that modern means of transport can result in people being transferred very quickly from those areas to this country, it is always possible for the disease to appear quite unexpectedly. We have had the disease in this country quite recently. Knowing these facts, it is all the more reason why ample precautions should be taken to ward off an outbreak of the disease at any time. Routine vaccination of infants is not enough, of course, to protect the population, but if systematic re-vaccination is carried out at school age, as a routine measure, this would go a long way to increasing the immunity of the population, and reduce their susceptibility to attack from the disease.

Children can be vaccinated by their own Doctor or at any of the Clinics, free of charge, by simply going and asking for it. I would like parents and guardians of young children to think this matter over and discuss the problem with their own Doctors or with the Doctor at the Clinic. During the year there were 285 vaccinations. Of these, 241 involved children under the age of 4 years, and 44 involved persons of 4 years and upwards. During the same period, 16 children under the age of 4 were re-vaccinated and 1 case over the age of 4.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

There was no occasion to use the provision of Section 47 of the above Act or the Amending Act during the period under review.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

### Hospitals.

**Infectious Diseases.** Cases of Infectious Disease requiring Hospital treatment are admitted to the Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, with the exception of those cases occurring in the Tankersley area, who are admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley.

**Maternity.** Maternity cases may be admitted to the Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, the St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, or the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield.

**General Hospitals.** As in previous years, the Sheffield and Barnsley Hospitals are available to patients from the area.

### Laboratory Services.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield, Barnsley and Sheffield are available for examinations, and the Medical Directors of each of those Laboratories are always most helpful and are only too pleased to give any assistance which may be required.

### Mortuary.

Accommodation is available at the Grenoside Mortuary, which belongs to the District Council, and serves the whole of the district.

**Ambulance Facilities.**

The whole of the Wortley Rural District is covered by the service operated from the Hoyland Depot, under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer. At this Depot there are seven vehicles, six of which are radio controlled. In addition there is a fleet at Wath which may be called upon, if necessary.

**Clinics.**

Below are tables showing the various Clinics held in the district, and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1953.

**Tuberculosis.** The district is served by the Chest Clinics at Queen's Road, Sheffield; Moorgate, Rotherham; and Church Street, Barnsley.

**Venereal Diseases.** Treatment is available at Centres in Barnsley, Sheffield and Huddersfield, particulars of which are given below :—

| | Days and hours of attendance. | |
|---|---|---|
| Address | Men | Women |
| **BARNSLEY** | Mon. 10—12 noon. | Mon. 5—7 p.m. |
| Queens Road | ...Thurs. 4.30—6.30 p.m. | Thurs. 2—4 p.m. |
| **HUDDERSFIELD.** | Mon. & Fri. 2—4 p.m. | Mon. & Fri. 2—4 p.m. |
| York Place. ... ... | 5—7 p.m. | 5—7 p.m. |
| New North Road. | ...Wed. 10—12 noon and 2—4 p.m. | Wed. 10—12 noon and 2—4 p.m. |
| **SHEFFIELD.** | | |
| City General Hospital | ——— | Tues. 2—4 p.m. |
| Jessop Hospital for | ——— | Tues. 4—6 p.m. |
| Women ... ... | | Thurs. 4—6 p.m. |
| Royal Hospital ... | ...Mon. & Wed. 9.30—12 noon. Tues 4.30—6.30 p.m. Fri. 9.30—12 noon. 4.30—6.30 p.m. | Thurs. 9.30—12 noon. |
| Royal Infirmary ... | ...Mon. & Thurs. 5—7 p.m. | Mon. 2—4 & 5—7 p.m. Thurs. 5—7 p.m. |

# CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

| Name and Address of Centre<br>Name of Doctor and Nurse<br>in attendance | Day and Time of sessions | Total number of attendances during the year | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number who attended for first time during this year | Children up to 5 years |
| CHAPELTOWN<br>Miner's Welfare Pavilion<br>Miss M. J. Booker (resigned 30/4/53<br>Miss C. M. Carroll (resigned 5/12/53)<br>Miss B. Haywood (appointed 1/7/53)<br>Dr. J. J. Smith | Wednesday afternoon | 81 | 2,083 |
| ECCLESFIELD<br>Gatty Memorial Hall<br>Dr. I. A. Fraser & Miss B. S. Ward | Monday afternoon | 122 | 1,030 |
| GRENOSIDE Scout Hut<br>Dr. J. Smail & Miss C. M. Carroll (Resigned 5/12/53)<br>Miss B. Haywood | Tuesday afternoon | 37 | 1,190 |
| HIGH GREEN<br>Methodist Sunday Sch., Wortley Rd·<br>Miss M. J. Booker (resigned 30/4/53).<br>Dr. J. J. Smith | Tuesday afternoon | 62 | 1,885 |
| LOXLEY<br>Congregational Chapel<br>Dr. S. Lindsay & Miss E. Keeton | Alternate Tuesday afternoons | 11 | 444 |
| OUGHTIBRIDGE<br>Church Hall<br>Dr. S. Lindsay & Miss E. Keeton | Thursday afternoon | 31 | 921 |
| STANNINGTON<br>Methodist Sunday School<br>Dr. S. Lindsay & Miss E. Keeton | Wednesday afternoon | 35 | 1,311 |
| TANKERSLEY<br>Scout Hall<br>Dr. E. S. L. Allott & Miss D. Rimmer | Alternate Monday afternoons | 5 | 220 |
| WORRALL<br>Memorial Hall<br>Dr. S. Lindsay & Mrs. T. Davies | Alternate Tuedsay afternoons | 8 | 441 |
| PARSON CROSS (Est. 30/6/53)<br>St. Pauls 'Institute<br>Dr. G. Henderson & Mrs. M. Orr | Tuesday all day | 95 | 829 |

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

| Name and Address of Clinic<br>Name of Doctor and Nurse<br>in attendance | Day and Time of sessions | Total number of attendances during the year |
|---|---|---|
| ECCLESFIELD<br>Gatty Memorial Hall<br>Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke<br>Mrs. M. Orr and Miss B. S. Ward | Thursday afternoon | 813 |
| WHARNCLIFFE SIDE<br>Miss R. M. Smith and<br>Mrs. T. Davies | Alternate Tuesday afternoons | 94 |

## HEALTH VISITING.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors :—

| Health Visitor | | Address |
|---|---|---|
| Miss B. Haywood (Appointed 1/7/53) | ... | 73, Wentworth Road, Blacker Hill, Barnsley. |
| Miss B. S. Ward | ... | 95, Trap Lane, Sheffield, 11. |
| Miss E. Keeton | | 24, Hall Road, Handsworth, Sheffield. 9. |
| Mrs. T. Davies | ... | 2, The Bungalows, Clowne. Nr. Chesterfield, Derbyshire. |
| Mrs. M. Orr | ... | 468. Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield, 5. |
| Miss M. J. Booker (Resigned 30/4/53) | ... | Jeffcock Memorial Nurses Home, Ecclesfield. |
| Miss C. M. Carroll (Resigned 5/12/53) | ... | 157, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield. |
| Miss O. Skelton (Appointed 8/7/53) | ... | Jeffcock Memorial Nurses Home, Ecclesfield. |
| Mrs. L. M. Beaumont (Assistant) | ... | 4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield. |
| Mrs. D. M. Simpson (Assistant) | ... | Potter Hill Lane. High Green. |
| Mrs. D. E. Todd (Tuberculosis) | ... | Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley. |

I consider that the Health Visitor is one of the most important field-workers in the service. She is a very highly trained Nurse and Social Worker, and her wide experience is necessary to deal with the many and varied problems which she meets with daily.

The Health Visitor is the link between the General Practitioner and the Health Service, and probably between the General Practitioner and the Hospital Service. She is most acceptable in the home, particularly where there is sickness or any allied problems. She is available to advise on health matters, and very often gives guidance about social problems.

During the year the Health Visitors made approximately 19,000 visits to the homes of the people within the district. In addition they have attended at the various Clinics in the area, and assisted at the School Medical Inspections.

There were changes in the Health Visiting Staff during the year. Miss Booker left the service to take up a Senior Sister Tutor's post in a General Hospital. She was succeeded by Miss B. Haywood. Miss Carroll was another of our Health Visitors who left us towards the end of the year to take up the post of Deputy Supervisor of Midwives at a larger County Borough. Earlier in the year Miss Skelton took up an appointment, thus completing the establishment of Health Visitors in the Ecclesfield and Colley districts. In view of the tremendous importance we attach to the work of the Health Visitor, and the increasing recognition of her worth in the service, one feels that the establishment should be maintained at all costs.

Our endeavours at the moment are to strengthen the position of the Health Visitor as a link between the General Practitioner and the patient, and at the same time to bring to the notice of the General Practitioners the scope of duties covered by Health Visitors. Close contact between some of the Health Visitors and the Almoners of the General Hospitals exists. This is as it should be, and I encourage the Health Visiting Staff to consult with Almoners about patients and, if need be, to visit the Almoners in the hospital.

The Health Visitor has always been known in the past as the "Welfare Nurse", and was principally recognised as the nurse at the Child Welfare Clinic or the school; she is now a colleague in the Health Department and is a Welfare Nurse in the widest possible sense. The ultimate well-being of the home is the end for which her much varied duties are the means.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Wortley Rural District is served by five Midwives and one Home Nurse/Midwife, as indicated below:—

| Midwife | Address | Telephone No. |
|---|---|---|
| Miss S. Billing | ...Jeffcock Memorial Nurses Home, Ecclesfield. | ... Ecclesfield 38438 |
| Mrs. M. E. Quirk | ...42, Knutton Road, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5. | ... Sheffield 44347 |
| Miss C. Hemingway | ...93, Mansell Crescent, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5. | ... Sheffield 44820 |
| Mrs. F. O'Sullivan | ...16, Worrall Rd.. High Green. | High Green 49 |
| Mrs. N. McNamara | ...Dale View, Rodney Hill, Loxley. | ... Sheffield 43643 |
| Miss R. M. Smith (District Nurse Midwife) | ..."The Haven", Bedford Road, Oughtibridge. | ...Oughtibridge 40892 |

During the year these Midwives attended 244 confinements, 97 as Midwives and 147 in the capacity of Maternity Nurses. Each Midwife is mobile and is qualified to use, and possesses, a Gas and Air Machine for the provision of Analgesia in child-birth. Of the total number of confinements conducted by these Midwives, Gas and Air Analgesia was administered in 59 instances.

The Midwives, together, made a total of 1,834 Ante-Natal visits and 6,038 Post-Natal visits.

## HOME NURSING.

Details regarding the Home Nurses employed within the Wortley Rural District during the year are as indicated below :—

| Home Nurse | Address | Telephone No. |
|---|---|---|
| Miss A. Middleton | ...17, South Rd., High Green. | ... High Green 25 |
| Mrs. I. Rose ... | ...3, Rocher Ave., Grenoside. | ... Ecclesfield 38722 |
| Miss R. M. Smith (District Nurse Midwife) | ..."The Haven", Bedford Rd., Oughtibridge. | ...Oughtibridge 40892 |

| Home Nurse | Address | Telephone No. |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. A. Woodhead | ...1a, King St., Charlton Brook, Chapeltown. | ... Ecclesfield 38582 |
| Mrs. A. White | ...7, Highfield Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6. | Sheffield 43688 |
| Mrs. F. Needham | ...75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield. | ... Ecclesfield 38365 |
| Mrs. L. Genders (Relief Home Nurse for Division) | ...92, Cowper Crescent, Foxhill, Sheffield, 6. | ... Sheffield 44010 |

The Home Nurses employed in the Wortley Rural District are all very well qualified Nurses. Each has had a wide experience in the nursing care of the sick, and their aim is to endeavour to bring to the patient in the home that degree of nursing skill which the patient receives in hospital. As such, therefore, the Nurse must obviously work in close harmony with the family Doctor of the patient she is attending and, in fact, she works under the direction of the General Practitioner in her day to day duties. It is the desire of the Local Health Authority that this pool of skilled Nurses should be used to its utmost, for undoubtedly there must be need for it among such a large population. All the Nurses mentioned are mobile and are able to get about their respective districts quickly and, at the same time, carry enough equipment to deal with any nursing problem which might arise.

During the year there was an increase in the use of this Nursing Service, when a total of 14,760 visits were made. The number of visits made by Home Nurses is increasing every year, which indicates that their value is being discovered, and I am happy to say that as time passes the General Practitioners are taking advantage more and more of this Nursing Service.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The Domestic Help Service continues to be one of extreme usefulness as the years pass. One can expect that it must be so, because we are bringing to people harassed by sickness and other family distress a confident, capable home manager, who immediately relieves the housewife of some of the responsibility of the home. Not only in the homes where there is sickness do these Domestic Helps prove their worth, but in the case of the aged, where the Domestic Help attends

and becomes, in fact, a very dear friend of the elderly people. The amount of pleasure and comfort which these women must have brought to some of those homes is impossible to gauge, but judging from what the field-workers in the service hear, we do know that it is a true Welfare Service.

Each Division in the County is given a quota of Domestic Help hours. To arrive at this figure a formula was agreed at County level after close study of populations, the type of district, whether it was industrial or otherwise, and probably the incidence of aged persons within the district. From time to time Divisional Medical Officers have found it extremely difficult to keep within the range of this figure, and I know that during the year I have had to give instructions to my staff to reduce the number of hours in certain cases very slightly, and for a short period only. This means, obviously, that the demand for the service is increasing. At County level this fact has been recognised, and I understand that discussions are taking place now with a view to increasing the overall establishment of Domestic Helps for the County as a whole. Thus, each Division can expect an increase of its respective quota of Home Help hours in due course.

Another factor which is essential in an efficient Domestic Help Service is the availability of a pool of kindly, hard working domesticated women. We have been fortunate indeed throughout the whole Division in having a pool of such women, and we have always been able to give a service when it was required. These women get paid for doing this job, but nevertheless I want to put on record my sincere thanks to them for this most valuable contribution which they are making towards the welfare of the families within the district.

During 1953 Domestic Helps attended a total of 217 cases in the district, of which 73 were cases on the list at the end of 1952. This is an increase of 31 compared with the figure for 1952. During the year there were employed in the district 66 Home Helps, and they performed a total of 45,331 Domestic Help hours. This is an increase of over 6,000 Domestic Help hours compared with the figure for 1952, and would indicate that the service is increasing in its appeal to the public.

I give below two small tables showing the distribution of the cases in your district, and the number and type of cases attended by those Domestic Helps.

| Type of Case | Number of Cases |
|---|---|
| Illness | 38 |
| Children | 4 |
| Confinements | 49 |
| Expectant Mothers | 8 |
| Aged Ill | 106 |
| Aged infirm | 12 |
| TOTAL | 217 |

| Distribution of Cases | Number of Cases |
|---|---|
| Midhopestones | — |
| Wharncliffe Side | 5 |
| Chapeltown | 35 |
| Colley Estate | 69 |
| Grenoside | 14 |
| High Green | 19 |
| Stannington | 13 |
| Oughtibridge | 11 |
| Ecclesfield | 36 |
| Worrall | 3 |
| Loxley | 3 |
| Low Bradfield | 1 |
| Tankersley | 2 |
| Birdwell | 1 |
| Wortley | 4 |
| Thorpe Hesley | 1 |
| TOTAL | 217 |

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1953

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

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## Rainfall.

The total rainfall measured on the gauge sited at the rear of the Council Offices was 22·75 inches.

The heaviest monthly rainfall occurred in July when 2·84 inches were recorded and the lowest occurred in January when the figure was ·85 inches.

The average rainfall for the 25 years preceding 1952 was 28·847 inches.

## Water Supply.

**Distribution.**

The total number of dwellings occupied at the end of 1953 was 12,801 and of this number 12,369 or 96·5% obtain a piped supply of domestic water from one or other of the following undertakings :—

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council Hallbroom Supply.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Water Board.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Private Supply.

Further details regarding these supplies are set out in the following table :—

| DISTRICT | No. of Houses | No. on Main | % on Main | Sheff. Corp. 1. | Hall-broom 2. | Wharn-cliffe 3. | Dearne 4. | Barn-sley 5. | Whit-ley 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecclesfield | 2350 | 2342 | 99 | 2342 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colley | 1936 | 1936 | 100 | 1936 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chapeltown | 2375 | 2366 | 99 | 2366 | — | — | — | — | — |
| High Green | 1022 | 1018 | 99 | 1018 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grenoside | 1007 | 963 | 95 | 934 | — | — | — | — | 29 |
| Thorpe Hesley | 160 | 160 | 100 | 160 | — | — | — | — | — |
| ECCLESFIELD PARISH | 8850 | 8785 | 99 | 8756 | — | — | — | — | 29 |
| Wadsley | 41 | 39 | 95 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worrall | 331 | 324 | 98 | — | 324 | — | — | — | — |
| Oughtibridge | 818 | 767 | 93 | 766 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Wharncliffe Side | 354 | 329 | 92 | 329 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brightholmlee | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Loxley | 351 | 336 | 96 | 223 | 113 | — | — | — | — |
| Stannington | 815 | 788 | 97 | — | 788 | — | — | — | — |
| Dungworth | 115 | 108 | 94 | — | 108 | — | — | — | — |
| Storrs | 30 | 30 | 100 | — | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| High Bradfield | 69 | 24 | 25 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Low Bradfield | 113 | 28 | 25 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Midhope | 49 | 31 | 63 | 16 | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| Hollow Meadows | 48 | 16 | 33 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — |
| BRADFIELD PARISH | 3166 | 2820 | 89 | 1434 | 1364 | — | — | 15 | — |
| TANKERSLEY PARISH | 600 | 600 | 100 | 118 | — | 322 | 100 | 60 | — |
| WORTLEY PARISH | 185 | 164 | 89 | — | — | 163 | — | 1 | |
| GRAND TOTALS | 12801 | 12369 | 96·5 | 10308 | 1364 | 485 | 100 | 76 | 29 |

**Characteristics of Supplies.**

The Sheffield Corporation Supply is from impounding reservoirs. The water is naturally soft and acid in character. Suitable correction of the pH value, sand filtration and chlorination are all carried out at the filter station before the supply is distributed. The total number of houses in the district supplied from the source is 10,308 equivalent to approximately 83·4% of all houses on a main piped supply.

The Wortley Council Bradfield supply is obtained from springs and boreholes sited at Hallbroom. The characteristics of the water supplied vary with the relative proportions of each type of water used. The spring water is soft and acid in character and forms the bulk of the supply during rainy periods. The borehole water is fairly hard, the hardness being of a temporary character. Approximately 11% of the dwellings on a piped main supply obtain water from this source.

The Wharncliffe Estates supply is from an impounding reservoir. The characteristics of the supply are typical of upland surface water and filtration is carried out before distribution. Approximately 4% of all dwellings on a piped main supply are supplied from this source.

The Dearne Valley Water Board supply is a mixture of borehole water and impounded water from the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks. The water is hard. Less than 1% of houses on a main supply are supplied from this undertaking.

The Barnsley supply originates within the district at Upper Midhope and after treatment there, is piped via Deepcar and Wortley to Worsborough and thence to Barnsley. One house at Wortley owned by the Waterworks and on the line of the trunk main is connected to the supply and in addition to the 15 supplied at Midhopestones the Council Estate at Westwood Road, Tankersley, receives a supply by agreement via the Worsborough Urban District Council mains. The supply is similar in character to that supplied from the other impounding reservoirs.

The Whitley supply serves the hamlet of Whitley. It is impounded spring water.

**Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.**

The mains supplies have been generally sufficient although intermittent difficulties have been experienced by the Dearne Valley Water Board in maintaining a constant supply due to mains fractures and the general increased demand on the supply system.

No samples have been taken from the Sheffield and Barnsley supplies which are closely supervised by the Waterworks laboratories.

A total of 160 samples have been taken from the remaining public and private supplies with the results shown in the following table :—

| Water Underatkings | Sheffield Corp'n. 1 | Wortley Hallbroom 2 | Wharncliffe Estate 3 | Dearne Valley 4 | Barnsley Corp'n. 5 | Whitley 6 | Private Supplies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total houses supplied ..... | 10,308 | 1,364 | 485 | 100 | 76 | 29 | 439 |
| Proportion of houses on all Mains Supplies ..... ..... | 83·4% | 11% | 4% | ·8% | ·6% | ·2% | not applicable |
| Number of Samples taken ..... | — | 128 | 2 | 9* | — | 2 | 19 |
| Number reported Satisfactory | — | 104 | 2 | 6 | — | 2 | 8 |
| Number reported Unsatisfactory ..... ..... | — | 24 | — | 3 | — | — | 11 |

* Taken by Dearne Valley Water Board Officers.

As the above figures show, approximately 80% of the samples were taken from the Hallbroom supply. The intermittent unsatisfactory samples, usually coinciding with prolonged rainfall after a period of drought, emphasise the need for treatment of the supply before distribution. Some progress had been made at the year end towards the completion of proposals for the installation of chlorination plant at the head works.

**Extension of Supplies.**

Small mains extensions to supply newly erected dwellings were carried out during the year but only slight progress was made towards the elimination of the remaining unsatisfactory private supplies. However, in view of the difficulties involved, this slow progress is to be expected. 3 dwellings were connected to the newly laid mains extension from Hill Top, Oughtibridge, to Folderings. It is anticipated that the remaining 5 dwellings will be connected at an early date. Seven additional dwellings have been connected to the High Bradfield supply.

Mains extension schemes to supply Birley Edge and Skew Hill are making progress. The need for a supply at Skew Hill is now the most urgent in the district.

The overall water supply position at the year end can be considered to be quite satisfactory.

## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

At the year end, 11,567 houses representing approximately 90% of the total in the district were connected to one or other of the sewerage systems serving the district.

It is necessary to correct the figure appearing in the 1952 Annual Report. Owing to an error in totalling the district figures, the total number of houses connected to public sewers was given as 11,509. This figure should have been 11,455.

The position at the end of 1953 is shown by the following table :—

| District | No. of Houses | No. on Sewer | Percentage to Sewer | Disposal System | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sheffield | Pilley | Wharncliffe Side | Rotherham | Wortley | Hoyland | Whitley |
| Ecclesfield | 2350 | 2286 | 97 | 2286 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colley | 1936 | 1936 | 100 | 1936 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chapeltown | 2375 | 2338 | 98 | 2338 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High Green | 1022 | 1004 | 98 | 1004 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grenoside | 1007 | 922 | 91 | 909 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| Thorpe Hesley | 160 | 152 | 95 | — | — | — | 152 | — | — | — |
| ECCLESFIELD PARISH | 8850 | 8638 | 98 | 8473 | — | — | 152 | — | — | 13 |
| Wadsley | 41 | 39 | 95 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worrall | 331 | 298 | 90 | 298 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oughtibridge | 818 | 750 | 92 | 750 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wharncliffe Side | 354 | 315 | 89 | — | — | 315 | — | — | — | — |
| Brightholmlee | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Loxley | 351 | 236 | 67 | 236 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stannington | 815 | 744 | 91 | 744 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dungworth | 115 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Storrs | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| High Bradfield | 69 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Low Bradfield | 113 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Midhope | 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hollowmeadows | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| BRADFIELD PARISH | 3166 | 2382 | 75 | 2067 | — | 315 | — | — | — | — |
| TANKERSLEY PARISH | 600 | 496 | 82 | 67 | 385 | — | — | — | 44 | — |
| WORTLEY PARISH | 185 | 51 | 27 | — | — | — | — | 51 | — | — |
| GRAND TOTALS | 12801 | 11567 | 90 | 10607 | 385 | 315 | 152 | 51 | 44 | 13 |

Arrangements are in hand for enlarging the works at Wharncliffe Side which are at present overloaded. The Council also operate the works at Pilley and Whitley.

Apart from one or two small groups of houses, the provision of public sewage disposal facilities in those parts of

the district not already served involves heavy expenditure. The largest of the populated unsewered areas are at Howbrook, Bradfield and Dungworth.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal.

### General.

The whole of the district is covered by the refuse collection service; the work being carried out by direct labour.

The total number of dwellings served was 12,801 representing an increase of 121 over 1952.

A service is also given to schools, hospitals, canteens and business premises throughout the district.

During the winter months particularly, the schools add substantially to the work of the service.

Details of sanitary conveniences in use in the district is illustrated by the following table:—

| District | Houses | Houses using | | | | | Number of | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Water Closets | Privies | Pail Closets | Ash Pits | Bins | Water Closets | Privies | Pail Closets | Ash Pits | Bins |
| Ecclesfield | 2350 | 2303 | 43 | 4 | 46 | 2304 | 2296 | 36 | 4 | 32 | 2304 |
| Colley | 1936 | 1936 | — | — | — | 1936 | 1936 | — | — | — | 1936 |
| Chapeltown | 2375 | 2335 | 36 | 4 | 43 | 2332 | 2453 | 24 | 3 | 29 | 2345 |
| High Green | 1022 | 1011 | 10 | 1 | 20 | 1002 | 917 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 1003 |
| Grenoside | 1007 | 923 | 76 | 8 | 95 | 912 | 934 | 59 | 10 | 66 | 917 |
| Thorpe Hesley | 160 | 146 | 13 | 1 | 20 | 140 | 110 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 140 |
| ECCLESFIELD PARISH | 8850 | 8654 | 178 | 18 | 224 | 8626 | 8646 | 139 | 19 | 155 | 8645 |
| Wadsley | 41 | 40 | 1 | — | 1 | 40 | 31 | 1 | — | 1 | 42 |
| Worrall | 331 | 306 | 24 | 1 | 25 | 306 | 318 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 306 |
| Oughtibridge | 818 | 755 | 62 | 1 | 72 | 746 | 669 | 48 | 1 | 43 | 746 |
| Wharncliffe Side | 354 | 323 | 31 | — | 31 | 323 | 425 | 31 | — | 31 | 323 |
| Brightholmlee | 32 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 27 | 2 |
| Loxley | 351 | 256 | 93 | 2 | 97 | 254 | 279 | 65 | 2 | 55 | 256 |
| Stannington | 815 | 744 | 70 | 1 | 76 | 739 | 705 | 61 | 1 | 59 | 740 |
| Dungworth | 115 | 26 | 88 | 1 | 88 | 27 | 26 | 68 | 1 | 56 | 27 |
| Storrs | 30 | 2 | 28 | — | 29 | 1 | 2 | 23 | — | 22 | 1 |
| High Bradfield | 69 | 7 | 62 | — | 65 | 4 | 7 | 48 | — | 48 | 4 |
| Low Bradfield | 113 | 24 | 76 | 13 | 101 | 12 | 25 | 60 | 14 | 79 | 12 |
| Midhope | 49 | 4 | 29 | 16 | 45 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 16 | 34 | 4 |
| Hollowmeadows | 48 | 29 | 13 | 6 | 20 | 28 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 31 |
| BRADFIELD PARISH | 3166 | 2519 | 604 | 43 | 680 | 2486 | 2529 | 480 | 43 | 491 | 2494 |
| TANKERSLEY PARISH | 600 | 531 | 63 | 6 | 73 | 527 | 562 | 59 | 6 | 58 | 529 |
| WORTLEY PARISH | 185 | 84 | 101 | — | 110 | 75 | 112 | 98 | — | 96 | 82 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 12801 | 11788 | 946 | 67 | 1087 | 11714 | 11849 | 776 | 68 | 800 | 11750 |

## Refuse Collection.

The number of refuse collection personnel employed at the year end was 39, comprising 30 loaders and 9 loader-drivers. The number of collection personnel leaving during the year was 4. The labour situation eased slightly and there was no difficulty in recruiting replacements.

The frequency of collection aimed at was as follows:—

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of district - weekly.

Bins and pails in outlying parts of district - fortnightly.

Privy middens in all parts of district - four to six weekly.

The collection service was generally well maintained.

## Disposal.

Apart from 150 tons of refuse disposed of through salvage channels, all refuse collected was disposed of by tipping on sites as follows :—

| | Site | Owner | Refuse Received from | Tip Men employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works | Wortley R.D.C. | Ecclesfield, Colley, Grenoside, Thorpe Hesley | 2 |
| 2 | Westwood Bottom High Green | Wortley R.D.C. | High Green Tankersley (part) Chapeltown | 1 |
| 3 | Peafield Lane, Wortley | Wharncliffe Estates | Wortley | |
| 4 | Westwood New Road, Tankersley | Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates Co. | Tankersley (part) | |
| 5 | Haggstones Road, Worrall | Wortley R.D.C. | Westnall Ward, Bradfield (part) | 1 |
| 6 | Long Lane, Loxley | Wortley R.D.C. | Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield (part) | |

In addition to the land already in use for tipping purposes, sites have been acquired or reserved for use as follows.—

1. Potter Hill Recreation Ground—Improvement of levels of the land.

2. Westwood Bottom—Additional land adjoining existing tip site.

3. Myers Lane, Loxley—New site to replace Haggstones Road and Long Lane sites when required.

The total sites available for refuse disposal are sufficient to safeguard the position for a substantial number of years.

Trouble has again been experienced with tip fires. The Westwood New Road tip at Potter Holes Plantation caught fire during the year and as it was used only intermittently was burning for several days before discovery. The tipping up of the site was practically completed. Preliminary attempts to extinguish the fire failed and it is being allowed to burn itself out. The site will not be used again for refuse disposal. The cause of the fire was not definitely established.

Several other small fires occurred but were extinguished either manually or by the use of water.

**Transport.**

The transport employed on refuse collection and disposal is fully mechanised. Nine vehicles are used for first line duties. A spare refuse collection vehicle is available. An old open-bodied vehicle used for collection of salvage is also available for refuse collection in extreme emergency.

One new 10 cu. yd. Dennis vehicle was brought into use towards the end of the year. The fleet is now reasonably modern.

It was not necessary to employ hired transport during the year.

Details and disposition of vehicles in use at the year end were as follows :—

| No. | Vehicle | | | District Served |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Make | Capacity | Year of Manufacture | |
| 1 | S. & D. Freighter..... | 8·9 cu. yds. | 1947 | Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley |
| 2 | S. & D. Freighter..... | 8·9 cu. yds. | 1947 | Colley Ward (part)<br>Ecclesfield Ward (part) |
| 3 | S. & D. Freighter..... | 8·9 cu. yds. | 1947 | Colley Ward (part)<br>Ecclesfield Ward (part)<br>Grenoside Ward (part) |
| 4 | Dennis ..... | 8 cu. yds. | 1950 | Grenoside Ward (part)<br>Chapeltown Ward (part) |
| 5 | Dennis ..... | 10 cu. yds. | 1951 | Chapeltown Ward (part) |
| 6 | Dennis ..... | 8 cu. yds. | 1950 | High Green, Tankersley Parish, Wortley Parish. |
| 7 | Dennis ..... | 8 cu. yds. | 1949 | Stannington, Dungworth, Loxley (part) |
| 8 | Dennis ..... | 10 cu. yds. | 1953 | Westnall Ward (part)<br>Loxley (part) |
| 9 | Dennis ..... | 10 cu. yds. | 1952 | Bradfield Parish (outlying parts) |
| 10 | Dennis ..... | 8 cu. yds. | 1943 | Spare Vehicle |
| 11 | Fordson ..... | 7 cu. yds. | 1937 | Salvage Vehicle |

The establishment of new depot facilities made progress to the extent of a site at the rear of the Council Offices being earmarked for the purpose. The garage facilities at present available are very unsatisfactory particularly during the winter months.

**Welfare Facilities.**

Welfare facilities available for refuse collection personnel virtually start and finish with the supply of protective clothing. The scale of issue is at present in the form of overalls, overcoat and gloves. In view of the nature of the district there is little else that can be done to be of real practical use.

**Costing.**

The nett cost of collection and disposal during the year ended 31st March 1953 was £20,908. This figure includes the purchase of a new collection vehicle from revenue at a cost of £1,275. Salvage is dealt with as a separate item and excess of income over expenditure is not reflected in these costs.

The increase in the overall cost of the service was accounted for principally by increases in wages.

The estimated annual yield of refuse was 15,500 tons. This figure was estimated from recorded daily loads of refuse removed and test weighings.

The population figure of 43,154 excludes the resident population at the Middlewood Mental Hospital. Collection at this hospital is limited to the removal of empty food containers.

Comparative costings are set out as follows:—

| STATISTICS AND COST ITEMS | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acreage of District | 48,697 | 48,697 | 48,679 | 48,697 | 48,697 |
| Estimated Population | 43,150 | 43,500 | 43,000 | 42,000 | 40,000 |
| Number of Houses Scavenged | 12,801 | 12,680 | 12,580 | 12,141 | 11,831 |
| Rateable Value of District | £250,878 | £246,003 | £244,918 | £237,054 | £232,985 |
| Product of 1d. Rate | £1,009 6s. 8d. | £992 | £952 6s. | £937 6s. | £889 1s. |
| Net Cost of Collection and Disposal | £20,908 | £18,710 | £17,504 | £13,747 | £12,539 |
| Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £ | 20·72d. | 18·86d. | 18·38d. | 14·66d. | 14·10d. |
| Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse | 15,500 tons | 15,000 tons | 14,900 tons | 14,500 tons | 15,500 tons |
| Yield per 1,000 population per day | 19·68 cwts. | 19·2 cwts. | 19 cwts. | 18·9 cwts. | 19·86 cwts. |
| Cost per 1,000 population per annum | £484 10s. 10d. | £430 0s. 3d. | £407 1s. 4d. | £327 6s. 2d. | £313 9s. 8d. |
| Cost per head per annum | 9s. 8d. | 8s. 7¼d. | 8s. 1½d. | 6s. 6½d. | 6s. 3d. |
| Cost per 1,000 houses per annum | £1,633 6s. 8d. | £1,475 11s. | £1,390 11s. | £1,132 5s. 7d. | £1,059 16s. 10d. |
| Cost per house per annum | £1 12s. 8d. | £1 9s. 6d. | £1 7s. 10d. | £1 2s. 8d. | £1 1s. 2d. |
| Cost per ton | 26s. 11½d. | 24s. 11d. | 23s. 6d. | 18s. 11½d. | 17s. 3½d. |

## Provision of Dustbins.

The maintenance for household use of dustbins of a suitable size and in a satisfactory structural condition is an important auxiliary to the refuse collection service. As the Council do not supply bins either as a charge on the rates, or on a bin-hire scheme, service of notices on property owners and in some cases occupiers is involved.

The number of formal notices served was 123 and 20 were outstanding at the year end. An additional 107 bins were supplied to Council houses and 39 were supplied to other properties without the service of notices.

## Privy Conversions.

During the year, 2 privies and 1 waste water closet were replaced by W.C.'s at a cost to the Council of £65/5/7d Unless sewerage schemes are embarked upon by the Council it is unlikely that any substantial reduction in the number of remaining privies can be achieved. The efforts of the Department in this field are now being directed towards the provision of additional sanitary accommodation which is referred to in greater detail in the following section of the report.

## Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation.

The survey of the Ecclesfield part of the district in 1952 was followed in 1953 by surveys at Chapeltown and High Green. A total of 66 formal notices under the provisions of Section 44 of the Public Health Act 1936 were served involving 234 dwellinghouses and requiring the provision of 117 additional W.C.'s. Works covered by notices served in respect of properties at Ecclesfield proceeded satisfactorily and 81 additional W.C.'s had been provided at Ecclesfield and 51 at Chapeltown at the year end. There were no appeals against notices during the year.

The survey will be further extended as existing notices are complied with.

## Salvage of Waste.

The market for waste paper improved during the year and towards the year end unrestricted disposal arrangements existed. There is every reason to believe the position will be maintained for a substantial time and so far 1954 arrangements confirm this optimistic outlook. The price adequately covers the cost of preparation and leaves a little surplus. The saving in tipping space and reduction of potential fire risks must also be taken into account however in assessing the true value of paper and cardboard extractions as a means of disposal.

The quantity of ferrous scrap extracted and disposed of shows a slight increase over 1952. The cost of extraction in the case of light scrap is covered by the sale price but the same additional factors must be taken into account in assessing the real value of extraction as apply to waste paper. There was a small decline in the quantity of rags salvaged but the price was more remunerative than in 1952.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to salvage operations in 1952-53.

| Commodity | Salvage Statistics 1953 | | | | | | Salvage Statistics 1952 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weight | | | Value | | | Weight | | | Value | | |
| | T. | C. | Q. | £ | s. | d. | T. | C. | Q. | £ | s. | d. |
| Paper (Coun. coll.) | 114 | 4 | 2 | 623 | 19 | 1 | 93 | 8 | 1 | 971 | 0 | 4½ |
| Scrap (Ferrous) ..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 1½ | — | | — | — | — | — |
| Scrap (Tins) ..... | 31 | 8 | 0 | 86 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 76 | 13 | 3½ |
| Rags ..... ..... | 1 | 13 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| TOTALS ..... | 149 | 8 | 1 | 750 | 13 | 8½ | 123 | 14 | 1 | 1070 | 3 | 8 |

The total quantity of refuse disposed of as salvage since the inception of the campaign in 1939 is shown hereunder :—

| INCOME | | | | | | | EXPENDITURE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity | Quantity Sold T. | C. | Q. | Amount Received £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Paper (Coun. coll.) | 1783 | 17 | 0½ | 11970 | 12 | 0 | Wages | 5488 | 11 | 0 |
| Paper (Priv. Coll.) *a* | 15 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | Materials | 494 | 10 | 4 |
| ,, ,, ,, *b* | 1153 | 12 | 1½ | — | — | — | Machinery | 48 | 19 | 5 |
| Scrap (Ferrous) | 178 | 18 | 2 | 459 | 19 | 1 | Publicity | 109 | 8 | 3 |
| Scrap (Non-Ferr.) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 185 | 1 | 8 | Transport | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Scrap (Tins) | 187 | 9 | 0 | 217 | 3 | 4 | Rentals and Rates | 65 | 4 | 1 |
| Rags | 85 | 1 | 1¾ | 1086 | 18 | 8 | Insurance | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Bones | 61 | 12 | 3½ | 267 | 7 | 8 | Total | 6209 | 7 | 2 |
| Bottles, Jars & Cullett | 34 | 19 | 2¼ | 216 | 12 | 5 | Balance | 8313 | 5 | 2 |
| Rubber | 9 | 13 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Twine | | 10 | 0¾ | 2 | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| Board of Trade Grant | | — | | 88 | 18 | 0 | | | | |
| GRAND TOTALS | 3516 | 4 | 3¼ | 14522 | 12 | 4 | | 14522 | 12 | 4 |

The revised bonus scheme introduced in 1952 was continued in use during the year. A small accumulated lump sum payment was made to each employee at Christmas.

## HOUSING.

**New Development.**

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 12,801, showing a nett increase of 121 over the figure of 12,680 at the end of 1952.

The total number of new dwellings completed during the year was 132. Two existing unoccupied houses were brought back into use. The number of dwellings demolished or put out of use was 13, giving the nett increase of 121.

Further details of these changes are set out hereunder:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New houses built by Wortley R.D. Council ... | 78 |
| New houses built by Sheffield Corporation ... ... | 10 |
| New houses built by private enterprise ... ... | 44 |
| Total new houses ... ... ... ... | 132 |
| Old houses brought back into use ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Total additional houses ... ... ... | 134 |
| Houses demolished or otherwise put out of use ... | 13 |
| Nett increase ... ... ... ... ... | 121 |
| Total houses at 31st December 1952 ... ... ... | 12,680 |
| Total houses at 31st December 1953 ... ... ... | 12,801 |

The 78 dwellings built by the Council included 4 A.P. Bungalows and 20 flats and were located as follows:—

| District | Houses | Flats | Bungalows | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapeltown | 28 | — | 2 | 30 |
| Ecclesfield ..... | — | 20 | — | 20 |
| High Green | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Grenoside ..... | 20 | — | — | 20 |
| Worrall ..... | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 20 | 4 | 78 |

The 10 houses built by Sheffield Corporation were on Morrall Road in the Colley Ward. The ward distribution of the dwellings on the estate is now as follows :—

| Ward | Dwellings built 1940–1952 | Dwellings built 1953 | Total Number of Dwellings |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ecclesfield ..... | 847 | — | 847 |
| Colley ..... ..... | 1,926 | 10 | 1,936 |
| Grenoside ..... | 140 | — | 140 |
| TOTALS ..... | 2,913 | 10 | 2,923 |

The dwellings built by private enterprise are localised as follows :—

| District | Number of Houses |
|---|---|
| Chapeltown ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| High Green ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Ecclesfield ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Grenoside ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| Tankersley ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Wortley ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Stannington ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Oughtibridge ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Worrall ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 44 |

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation for the year is shown by the following table :—

| District | New Dwellings 1953 | | | Disused Houses brought into use in 1953 | Total Additional Houses | Houses put out of use | Nett Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wortley R.D.C. | Sheff. Corp'n | Private Enterprise | | | | |
| Ecclesfield ..... | 20 | — | 4 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 20 |
| Colley ..... | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| Chapeltown ..... | 30 | — | 5 | — | 35 | 2 | 33 |
| High Green ..... | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Grenoside ..... | 20 | — | 21 | — | 41 | — | 41 |
| Tankersley ..... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Wortley ..... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Stannington ..... | — | — | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Oughtibridge ..... | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Worrall ..... | 6 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 7 |
| Loxley ..... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | -1 |
| Wadsley ..... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | -1 |
| TOTALS ..... | 78 | 10 | 44 | 2 | 134 | 13 | 121 |

**Housing Development since 1920.**

During the period 1920/1953 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 2,407 dwellings of the following types :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent Estate Houses ... ... ... ... ... | 2,022 |
| Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows ... ... | 18 |
| Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows ... ... | 80 |
| Adapted Hutments at Bracken Hill, Potter Hill and Worrall ... ... ... ... | 251 |
| Adapted House at Grenoside ... ... ... | 1 |
| Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, and High Green which are now either demolished or disused as dwellings ... ... ... ... ... | 34 |
| Total ... | 2,407 |

The Council also control 6 other dwellings at :— Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works (2), Tankersley Sewage Disposal Works (1), Glen Howe Park (1), Council Offices (1), and a dwelling acquired in a compulsory purchase order at Ecclesfield (1).

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 2,307 houses in the district during the same period.

Sheffield Corporation have developed the Parson Cross Estate within the rural district involving the erection of 2,923 dwellings since 1940.

An overall picture of development during the last 33 years is given by the following table :—

| Locality | Houses Erected by | | | | Total Built since 1920 | Total Houses in Locality | Percentage of Total Built since 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wortley R.D.C. | | Sheffield Corporation | Private Enterprise | | | |
| | Permanent | Temporary | | | | | |
| ECCLESFIELD PARISH | | | | | | | |
| Ecclesfield | 372 | 20 | 847 | 421 | 1659 | 2350 | 70 |
| Colley | — | — | 1936 | — | 1936 | 1936 | 100 |
| Chapeltown and | 537 | 151 | — | 444 | 1593 | 2375 | 46 |
| High Green | 343 | 118 | — | | | 1022 | |
| Grenoside | 134 | — | 140 | 360 | 634 | 1007 | 63 |
| Thorpe Hesley | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | 160 | 4 |
| BRADFIELD PARISH | | | | | | | |
| Oughtibridge | 154 | — | — | 237 | 391 | 818 | 47 |
| Worrall | 44 | 6 | — | 170 | 220 | 331 | 66 |
| Stannington | 110 | 20 | — | 402 | 532 | 815 | 65 |
| Loxley | 86 | 10 | — | 57 | 153 | 351 | 43 |
| Dungworth | 8 | — | — | 6 | 14 | 115 | 12 |
| Wadsley | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 41 | 12 |
| Wharncliffe Side | 120 | — | — | 80 | 200 | 354 | 56 |
| Other parts of Parish | — | — | — | 38 | 38 | 341 | 11 |
| TANKERSLEY PARISH | 132 | 6 | — | 67 | 205 | 600 | 34 |
| WORTLEY PARISH | — | — | — | 13 | 13 | 185 | 6 |
| TOTALS | 2040 | 331 | 2922 | 2307 | 7600 | 12801 | 59 |

## Housing Repairs, Slum Clearance and Overcrowding.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of dwellinghouses in district ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,801 |
| Number of back-to-back houses included in above ... ... ... | 225 |

### 1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ... ... ... | 142 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ... ... | 560 |
| 2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ... ... | 20 |
| 3. Number of dwellinghouses needing further action :— | |
| (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... | 137 |

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ... | 119 |

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. **Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act 1936.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 2. Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | — |

B. **Proceedings under Public Health Acts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... ... | 13 |
| 2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... | — |

C. **Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 2. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| 2a. Undertakings accepted by Council ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 3. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of old and new Demolition Orders ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |

At the year end there were 25 occupied houses the subject of demolition orders, closing orders, or undertakings, and 31 vacant houses covered by operative clearance or demolition orders. Disposition of these slum clearance houses is shown in the following table :—

| Locality | Existing Houses Condemned | | No. of Houses Occupied | No. of Houses Vacant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A Before 1940 | B After 1940 | | |
| Ecclesfield ..... ..... | 3 | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Chapeltown ..... | — | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| High Green ..... | 3 | 5 | — | 8 |
| Grenoside ..... ..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Howbrook ..... ..... | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Oughtibridge ..... | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Worrall ..... ..... | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Stannington ..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Hollowmeadows ..... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Bradfield ..... ..... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| TOTALS ..... | 16 | 40 | 25 | 31 |

**4. Housing Act 1936 — Part IV — Overcrowding.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 11 |
| | (2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| | (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ... ... ... | 72 |
| (b) | Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year ... | 3 |
| (c) | (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 6 |
| | (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ... ... | 51 |

## Housing Act 1949.

Two applications for grants under the provisions of section 20 of the above Act were received in respect of 2 dwellings at Chapeltown and Ecclesfield. No applications had been approved at the year end.

Application was successfully made to County Court for the quashing of a demolition order on a house at Oughtibridge.

## Moveable Dwellings.

The total number of moveable dwellings in the district at the year end was 127, showing a decrease on 1952 when the number was 142.

Distribution of the dwellings is shown on the following table :—

| Parish | Situation | Total No. of Dwellings | Type of Dwelling | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Trailer | Van | Shed |
| Bradfield | Upper Midhope | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Hollowmeadows | 37 | 16 | 3 | 18 |
| | Low Bradfield | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| | High Bradfield | 8 | — | 1 | 7 |
| | Bradfield Dale | 5 | — | 1 | 4 |
| | Worrall | 8 | 5 | — | 3 |
| | Loxley and Holdworth | 5 | 2 | — | 3 |
| | Stannington | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | Dungworth | 20 | — | 2 | 18 |
| | Ughill | 13 | — | 2 | 11 |
| | Oughtibridge | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| | Folderings | 3 | — | 1 | 2 |
| | Ewden Valley | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Ecclesfield | Chapeltown | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | Thorpe Hesley | 9 | 8 | 1 | — |
| | Grenoside | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| Tankersley | Hoyland Common and Westwood | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | TOTALS | 127 | 42 | 15 | 70 |

During the year 25 applications for licences were received to cover the stationing and use of moveable dwellings within the district. The applications were dealt with as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of new applications received ... ... | 5 |
| Number of renewal applications received ... | 20 |
| Applications refused ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Appeals against refusal ... ... ... ... ... | — |

## Verminous Premises.

During the year, 358 visits have been made to 318 premises for the purpose of inspection for eradication of insect pests. Further details are set out on the following table :—

| Ward | Premises Inspected | | Total Visits | | Premises found Verminous due to | | | Treatment by | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Council | Private | Council | Private | Bugs | Cock-roaches | Other Insects | Council | Private |
| Chapeltown | 68 | 22 | 81 | 20 | — | 19 | 2 | 21 | — |
| High Green | 50 | 8 | 64 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 27 | — |
| Ecclesfield..... | 22 | 36 | 27 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 18 | — |
| Colley ..... | — | 27 | — | 29 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Grenoside | 10 | 15 | 9 | 13 | — | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| Tankersley | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wortley ..... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Westnall ..... | 18 | 21 | 24 | 21 | — | 6 | 7 | 13 | — |
| Stannington | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Loxley ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| TOTALS | 180 | 138 | 217 | 141 | 4 | 48 | 38 | 89 | — |

Insects dealt with have included bed-bugs, cockroaches, silverfish, fleas, bees, crickets, lice, ants and wasps.

A routine inspection of Council houses is carried out when changes of tenancy occur and suitable treatment is applied. Inspection of furniture of new tenants is also carried out before removal to Council property.

62 requests from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager were received for inspection of furniture of provisional tenants residing within the district and allocated Sheffield Corporation houses.

Effective insecticides are now obtainable to adequately deal with all complaints and available appliances for application have been found adequate.

The number of bed-bug infestations now found is very small only four having been dealt with during the year. Cockroach infestations showed a slight increase. These are found to be the most difficult insects to completely eradicate.

The Council's operative has again carried out his duties effectively and conscientiously.

## Destruction of Rats and Mice.

A total of 1,606 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse destruction in the district. This figure includes 908 visits made in connection with the baiting and recording of sewer treatments.

The following table gives further details in respect of surface infestations only :—

| Ward | Premises Inspected | No. found Infested and treated by Council | Total Visits |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chapeltown ..... | 33 | 24 | 106 |
| High Green ..... | 22 | 14 | 79 |
| Ecclesfield ..... ..... | 38 | 25 | 115 |
| Colley ..... ..... | 10 | 9 | 38 |
| Grenoside ..... ..... | 21 | 15 | 62 |
| Tankersley ..... ..... | 24 | 11 | 70 |
| Wortley ..... ..... | 19 | 12 | 54 |
| Westnall ..... ..... | 38 | 28 | 85 |
| Stannington ..... | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Loxley ..... ..... | 17 | 12 | 58 |
| Thorpe Hesley ..... | 7 | 4 | 19 |
| TOTALS ..... | 233 | 158 | 698 |

Regular periodic treatment has been given to Council properties such as refuse tips, salvage depots, sewage disposal works etc. Other premises treated have included schools, canteens, business premises, agricultural holdings and dwelling-houses. The treatment of farm premises is usually dealt with by the operatives of the Pests Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sewer treatments have been carried out as recommended by the Ministry.

New sewer infestations have usually been associated with new development where open access to the sewers has been available during drain construction.

Warfarin is proving a very useful addition to the range of poisons available, particularly in respect of mouse infestations on business premises. The reduction in the number of visits by the Council's Rodent Operative arising from the use of this poison makes the cost of treatment more attractive to occupiers of infested premises.

The Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector has acted as Chairman of the Planning and Advisory Workable Area Committee covering Sheffield, Rotherham and the surrounding country districts during part of the year. Much useful information is disseminated by the Ministry's technical officers at the quarterly meetings of the Committee and representatives of the National Coal Board and British Railways have been co-opted on to the Committee during the year.

A copy of the report submitted to the Ministry for the fifteen months' period ended 31st March 1954 is set out hereunder :—

| | | Type of Property | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Local Authority (1) | Dwelling Houses (2) | Agri-cultural (3) | All other (including business premises) (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Total No. of properties in Local Authority District ..... | 20 | 12,823 | 386 | 797 | 14,026 |
| 2 | No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 15 mths. ended 31st March 1954 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 (c) otherwise e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose | (a) — | 118 | 6 | 31 | 155 |
| | | (b) 17 | 5 | 131 | 6 | 159 |
| | | (c) 3 | 473 | — | 346 | 822 |
| 3 | No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats | Major — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Minor 11 | 36 | 16 | 8 | 71 |
| 4 | No. of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice ..... | 4 | 85 | — | 24 | 113 |
| 5 | No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority ..... ..... ..... | 15 | 121 | 16 | 32 | 184 |
| 6 | No. of notices served under Section 4 (1) Treatment ..... ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (2) Structural Works (i.e.) proofing ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | No. of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4 ..... ..... ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | Legal Proceedings ..... ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | No. of " block " control schemes carried out ..... | Nil | | | | |

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Reports and Disinfection.**

During the year, visits of enquiry have been made by the Health Department staff in respect of the following reported cases of notifiable disease :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 124 |
| Undulant Fever ... | 1 |
| Food Poisoning ... | 6 |
| Dysentery ... ... | 3 |

Disinfection was carried out as appropriate.

A number of additional visits have also been made in connection with suspected outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery and undulant fever involving the collection and delivery of 22 pathological specimens to the Public Health Laboratory.

## NUISANCES.

During the year, 554 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and supervision of work in progress. Visits in connection with housing repairs are accounted for in the Housing section of the report.

The number of nuisances investigated was 147 and comprised :

| | |
|---|---|
| Choked and defective drains ... ... ... | 88 |
| Defective sanitary conveniences ... ... | 30 |
| Nuisances from keeping of animals ... ... | 4 |
| Overflowing cesspools and filters ... ... | 6 |
| Offensive accumulations ... ... ... | 6 |
| Smoke nuisances ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Total ... | 147 |

There were 7 nuisances outstanding from 1952 making a total of 154 requiring abatement. Nine nuisances were outstanding at the year end.

92 informal and 1 statutory notice were served in connection with the abatement of nuisances. The remaining nuisances, principally choked drains, were dealt with without service of notice. The Council's drain cleansing service at a nominal charge of 7s. 6d. per job simplifies the abatement of this type of nuisance. It was not necessary to make complaint to the magistrates to obtain the abatement of any of the above nuisances.

**Atmospheric Pollution.**

The number of smoke observations carried out during the year was 35. No formal notices were served but it was found necessary to interview the management in respect of excessive smoke emission at three factories and fume nuisances from two industrial tips. At one rolling mill mechanical stoking was introduced on the steam boilers and underfeed stoking is now operative on most of the re-heating furnaces. Electrical power is to be installed at two ganister grinding plants to replace steam engines and the installation of mechanical stoking is under consideration at a further factory. One industrial tip in close proximity to dwellings caught fire and was extinguished by the use of mechanical equipment.

Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus was maintained in operation on behalf of the County Council as follows:

(1) Smoke Filter recording daily suspended matter in the atmosphere. This apparatus is sited at the Council Offices.

(2) Deposit Gauge recording monthly deposits of heavier particles settling out from the atmosphere. This is sited at Hallwood Hospital.

(3) Lead Peroxide Gauge recording monthly the presence of sulphur in the atmosphere. This apparatus is also sited at Hallwood Hospital.

Measurements recorded by the instruments are set out in the following table :—

| Month | Smoke Filter | Deposit Gauge | Lead Peroxide Gauge |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Average Daily Filtrate | Monthly Deposit | Average Daily Concentration |
| | mg/m3 | Tons per sq. mile | mg S O 3/100 cm. |
| January | 0·170 | 5·24 | 1·21 |
| February | 0·111 | 9·31 | 1·01 |
| March | 0·200 | 7·11 | 1·30 |
| April | 0·078 | 17·91* | 0·59* |
| May | 0·085 | | |
| June | 0·068 | 6·87 | 0·36 |
| †July | 0·051 | 8·31 | 0·26 |
| August | 0·065 | 6·37 | 0·40 |
| September | 0·073 | 6·34 | 0·68 |
| October | 0·163 | 7·44 | 0·9 |
| November | 0·105 | 4·64 | 0·71 |
| December | 0·153 | 8·97 | 1·15 |
| Full year 1953 | 0·110 | 88·51 | 0·71 |
| Full year 1952 | 0·119 | 113·69 | 0·79 |

* Suspected case of Smallpox at Hallwood Hospital. No collection made for April.

† Includes works holiday week in district.

## FACTORIES ACT 1937.

The number of factories in the district at the year end was 99. Further details and location of the factories is shown in the following table :—

| Location | Total Factories | Classification | | | Trade Classification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Power | No Power | Special | Motor Eng. | Gen. Eng. | Forging and Rolling | Firclay | Food Prep. | Joinery | Foundries | Cinemas | Boot Repairs | Coal By-Products | Masonry | Building Contractors | Others |
| Ecclesfield ..... | 26 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Chapeltown | 19 | 16 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| High Green | 4 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grenoside ..... | 7 | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Tankersley ..... | 8 | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Wortley ..... | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Stannington | 11 | 10 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Oughtibridge | 12 | 11 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Loxley ..... | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bradfield ..... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| TOTALS ..... | 99 | 85 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 11 |

The number of visits made to factories was 105. Sanitary conditions were found to be generally satisfactory and to comply with the requirements of the Sanitary Accom-

modation Regulations. It was necessary to make informal approaches to the management of 4 factories in connection with unsatisfactory conditions. These matters were attended to before the year end.

## FOOD PREPARATION, SALE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

### Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors (excluding producer-retailers) operating in the district at the year end was 32. Producer-retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The numbers of licences in force for the retail sale of milk under Special Designations were as follows :—

| Designation | Licences Issued | |
|---|---|---|
| | Dealers | Supplementary |
| Tuberculin Tested ..... ..... | 47 | 11 |
| Accredited ..... ..... ..... | — | — |
| Pasteurised ..... ..... ..... | 46 | 10 |
| Sterilised ..... ..... ..... | 3 | 3 |

Producer-retailers distributing designated milks not produced on their own farms require licences from the Council. This accounts for the discrepancy between the number of distributors registered by the Council and the number of licences issued for the sale of designated milks. Supplementary licences are issued to dealers selling milk within the district but operating from premises situated outside the district.

The number of samples of raw milk taken for biological examination was 4, one of which showed positive evidence of tubercle infection. A notice was served in this case requiring heat-treatment of the milk before distribution and compensation was paid to cover the loss incurred by the dairy farmer.

Investigations were also carried out in connection with a case of undulant fever suspected to arise from the consumption of milk produced by a Tuberculin Tested herd in the district.

## Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 was 56. These included 1 manufacturer, 2 producer-retailers and 53 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 86.

25 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

| Provisional Grade | No. of Samples |
|---|---|
| Grade I ..... | 22 |
| Grade II ..... | 2 |
| Grade III ..... | 1 |
| Grade IV ..... | Nil |

The premises were found to be generally satisfactory. The Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector gave a talk during the year to the employees at the ice-cream factory in the district on the subject of food hygiene in relation to the production and distribution of ice-cream and lollies. Ice-cream products from this factory are distributed over a wide area outside the rural district and the management are naturally anxious to maintain a high bacteriological standard in relation to their products.

## Meat and Other Foods.

The meat supply for the district continued during the year to be allocated by the Ministry of Food from the Abattoir at Sheffield.

Private slaughtering of pigs under F.I.G. 107 (Individual Self Suppliers of Meat) was carried out on a reduced scale, the number of pigs inspected being 84 compared with 159 for the previous year. Very little disease was encountered among these animals.

The number of licenced slaughtermen at the year end was 47. There are 33 butchers' shops in the district and some progress was again made in obtaining improvements to the premises.

It was not found necessary to seize any meat under the provisions of Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938.

The number of other types of food distributor premises in the district at the year end was 306. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table :—

| Locality | Trade Classification | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Butchers | Fried Fish | Grocery & Sweets | Bakehouses | Wet Fish and/or Greengrocery | Cafes | Hotels & Clubs | Ice Cream (principally) | TOTAL | Ice Cream (Subsidiary) |
| Ecclesfield | 11 | 6 | 32 | 4 | 7 | — | 13 | 2 | 75 | 13 |
| Chapeltown | 7 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 19 | — | 80 | 14 |
| High Green | 2 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 3 | — | 10 | — | 40 | 6 |
| Grenoside | 4 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 24 | 5 |
| Thorpe Hesley | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| ECCLESFIELD PARISH | 24 | 19 | 95 | 11 | 18 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 223 | 38 |
| Oughtibridge | 3 | 1 | 17 | — | 2 | — | 8 | — | 31 | 6 |
| Wharncliffe Side | — | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 9 | 1 |
| Worrall | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 8 | 2 |
| Loxley | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 9 | 2 |
| Stannington, Dungworth, Storrs | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | — | 27 | 2 |
| Rest of Bradfield | — | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | 14 | 1 |
| BRADFIELD PARISH | 8 | 4 | 50 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 30 | — | 98 | 14 |
| TANKERSLEY PARISH | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 13 | — |
| WORTLEY PARISH | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| TOTALS | 33 | 23 | 156 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 85 | 4 | 339 | 52 |

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 102 lbs | ... | Tinned Ham |
| 12 tins | ... | Processed Meats |
| 80 lbs. | ... | Bacon |
| 141 lbs. | ... | Sausage |
| 14 | ... | Rissoles |
| 14 tins | ... | Sardines |
| 1 tin | ... | Lobster |
| 30 lbs. | ... | Cheese |
| $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. | ... | Butter |
| 11 tins | ... | Milk |
| 16 tins | ... | Tomatoes |
| 6 tins | ... | Peas |
| 1 tin | ... | Mixed Vegetables |
| 2 tins | ... | Baked Beans |
| 10 tins | ... | Plums |
| 2 tins | ... | Oranges |
| 1 tin | ... | Peaches |
| 1 tin | ... | Pineapples |
| 3 tins | ... | Grapes |
| 1 tin | ... | Cherries |
| 1 tin | ... | Strawberries |
| 2 tins | ... | Bilberries |
| 5 tins | ... | Gooseberries |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 jars | ... | Fruit Salad |
| 1 tin | ... | Bananas |
| 2 tins | ... | Figs |
| 3 jars | ... | Jam |
| 2 jars | ... | Mincemeat |
| 1 jar | ... | Pickles |
| 18 pkts. | ... | Cereal |
| 1 lb. | ... | Ground Rice |
| 9 lbs. | ... | Lentils |
| 51 lbs. | ... | Rolled Oats |
| ½ lb. | ... | Prunes |
| 53 | ... | Sponge Rolls |
| 16 lbs. | ... | Cake |
| 2 lbs. | ... | Xmas Pudding |

In addition to the requirements of the appropriate Sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, byelaws are in operation in the district in connection with the hygienic handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector addressed two village women's organisations on food hygiene during the year.

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C. Otley, Printer, Hoyland.